

The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 1051

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15. 1738.

410 1059.



It hath been a constant Custom with the Malecontents, to publish a personal Invektive against the Minister, on the Approach of a Session; so, I think, I may well be dispensed with, for being once before-hand with them in offering to the View of the Publick, some

Considerations on the Conduct of the present Ministry, and on the Consequences thereof with respect to the Nation. I know very well, that if I go about to assure my Readers (as with great propriety I might) that this Design arises neither from avarice nor Instruction, but from a just Sense of Equity, and an impartial Spirit of Patriotism, it inclines me to do Justice to all Men, in Proportion to the Justice with which they act towards the Country. I say, that I am well convinced, such an Assurance, however consistent with Truth, would be ridiculed by the Scribes of the Nation, and its Author plentifully bestrewed with Flowers from *Billinggate*, of which every Comment-Writer hath a Basket-full at his Elbow. Without farther Introduction therefore, and without Apprehension of the foul Language it may draw upon me, I shall proceed to execute what I have in view, with so steady a Respect to Truth, that I shall not leave it in any Man's Power to suspect me of partiality towards one Party, or too great Complaisance to the other.

If we look into the Histories, either of our own or of other Nations, we shall find that those Ministers who have been most grievous and most disagreeable to the People, who were merely Creatures of the Crown, and always bred in Courts, little known to, and little loved by the People; At least, such have been the Ministers drawn of these Ministers in their Lives, and transmitted to Posterity. But to the Honour of the present Ministry be it spoken, that they are distinguished as Friends to the People, before they were honour'd with any Marks of Favour from the Crown: And as for the Honourable Person, who is the continual Object of the Malice of the Party, notorious, that he preferred the Service of the People, and the Confidence of his Countrymen, to the Favour he might enjoy at Court, in Consequence of his deserting those Measures which had render'd him truly Popular. His Attachment to Liberty and Constitution, his Zeal in Parliament for that excellent Cause, his Firmness in the Support of it when it was dangerous to support it. These made him popular, these recommended him to Princes, who were to be truly the Fathers of their People, and whom the best Recommendation that could be made, was the Love and Confidence of their Subjects. If, indeed, the Schemes of those who now call themselves Patriots, should ever take Place, and the Crown should be disabled from making use of such Ministers as had deserved well, and thereby gained an Interest in the People; or, which is the same thing, if the People should be disabled by Law from choosing their Representatives, Men of Birth, Merit and Ability, merely because the Crown had considered of such, in the Distribution of its Favours, we should never see such another Ministry as the present! But we should see our Constitution destroy'd, and our Country Party for ever established, and, consequently, the Spirit of Faction intail'd on Us to all Eternity, with all the blessed Effects which it produces in the most happy Kingdom of Poland, where the King's Power is so Circumscribed, that he is incapable of enjoying Peace himself, or of conferring it to his Subjects. But this by the way. As Reason of the Thing is strongly in favour of a Ministry thus promoted, so Experience shews us, that Ministers who have rose in this Manner, have always been the most careful of the People's Interest, as well as the most useful Servants to the Crown. I mention many, but I will only put the Reader in mind of a few, such as the Earl of Clarendon, Sir John Temple, the Duke of Leeds, the Earls of Devon and Halifax.

Before the Malecontents furnished us with their Discoveries in Politics, it was always held a Maxim, and even a self-evident Maxim, that such

Ministers were to be reputed good Servants to the Publick, as sought to preserve Peace and Tranquillity, to execute the known Laws of the Land with Moderation and Temper, and who never attempted, either by open Violence, or private Arts, to raise the Prerogative of the Crown higher than they found it. If we examine the present Minister's Conduct by these Rules, we shall find, that he has not served his Master with greater Zeal, than he has served the Publick with Fidelity: He has never raised Storms that he might have the Honour of quelling them; or that he might increase his Power or Fortune in Times of Confusion. On the contrary, he has made it his Glory to preserve National Quiet, even at the Expence of his own, and hath patiently borne a Storm of unjust Reproaches, rather than afford any plausible Grounds of Apprehension, by interposing even lawful Severities. His Administration hath been so strictly and so constantly conformable to our Constitution, that his Enemies have been forced to make that Matter of Accusation, which ought to justify him the most clearly; I mean, that Consistency which hath always appeared in the Measures taken by the Ministry, and the Sense expressed by Parliament on the Situation of publick Affairs. Then, as to the Prerogative, it hath not only been so little used, but so little thought of under the present Administration, that some of our Distributors of Sedition have taken Occasion from thence, to represent it as harmless in former Times, whereby they call in Question, not the Veracity of this or that Historian, but the Truth of all our Histories in general, which must be first given up, before there can be any Pretence for comparing, much less for preferring our ancient Constitution to that under which we live.

THE Love of Peace, I am very sensible, hath been of late, by very extraordinary Management, imputed to the Minister as a Fault; but then those who have supported this extraordinary Imputation, have also had Recourse to other Expedients of so base a Nature, that upon the slightest Examination they must appear, to every disinterested Person, altogether unwarrantable and unjust. For Instance, they have suggested Peace to be dishonourable to this Nation, tho' nothing can be more certain, than that the Figure we make in Europe, depends principally upon Peace; because we ourselves depend principally upon Trade. They have also pretended, that the long Peace we have enjoy'd, hath been Prejudicial to the Nation; because we have not less'n'd our Debts, and our Taxes have still been kept up; which Objection, if admitted, will no way serve their Purpose; for we owe our Debts and our Taxes, not to the Crown, or the Administration, but to those who have opposed both; neither is there any probable Method of reducing either, but by promoting a Spirit of Unity and Concord, always recommended from the Throne, constantly encouraged by the Administration, and everlastingly reviled and ridiculed by the pretended Patriots, who, at the same Time that they own and support the Cause of our Grievances, most impudently, as well as maliciously, charge the Effects of the Cause upon others, even upon such as would most willingly redress them.

If, from considering his publick, we turn our Eyes on the private Character of him, whom the Malecontents delight to abuse, we shall find him in this as amiable as in that; he is honoured with easy of Access, faithful as well as familiar with his Friends, void alike of Pride and Ostentation, and fond of that Privacy, which, for the sake of his Country, he so seldom tastes: Yet hither hath Calumny proceeded, and he has been charged with Avarice and Ambition, while his whole Conduct spoke nothing clearer, than that he was absolutely free from either of those Vices. But what is still more singular, his Generosity and Beneficence have been adduced to prove the former, and his having built a Country House, hath been alleged as an indubitable Testimony of the latter. It is most true, that out of Respect to the Habitation of his Fathers, he hath erected an elegant Structure on his paternal Estate, and hath finished it in such a Manner, as that it might not be disagreeable to a Person of his exquisite Taste. I will go farther, and acknowledge, that it is a Proof of a certain Kind of Ambition, which is, I believe, the only one the Minister is capable of, viz. That of appearing a perfect

Country Gentleman. But by the same Figures of Speech by which Neglect of the Prerogative hath been represented as a Design of enslaving, and the Blessings of Peace so much decry'd, as to make it less eligible than War; by the same happy Rhetorick, I say, this Country House hath been transformed into an *Escorial*, and a very ordinary *Lantern* mistaken for a *Comet*; at which the most worthy of the Malecontents hath condescended to laugh; and to acknowledge, that nothing could be more favourable to his Party, than the Distance at which this House stands from London.

I have indulged myself in expatiating on this Head, having lately had an Opportunity, from my own View of this Mansion, of asserting the Falshood of these Insinuations; which I do the rather, because the good-natur'd and well-manner'd Writers on the other Side, seldom fail to represent this Gentleman's retiring into the Country as another of his Crimes; as if it was not lawful for him, since he is become a Minister, to visit an Estate that was his before; or that there was something unjust in his seeing, caressing, and entertaining his Relations, his Friends, and his Acquaintance, in his native Country; which, in any of their own Party, would be called Hospitality, and be not only acknowledged, but applauded as a capital Virtue. On the Whole, I cannot help pitying those who have involved themselves, or have been involved by others, in this wretched Cause, and are constrained to rack their Inventions, not only to find out imaginary Grievances to be attributed to non-existent Causes, but also to paint, in black and odious Colours, not indifferent and innocent Actions, but the most honourable and the most Praise-worthy. If those, who have undertaken such a Task, are not mercenary, they are certainly the most envious and malicious Writers that ever used that fatal Instrument a Pen, in order to shew the Disquiet of their own Minds, and propagate Uneasiness and Discontent among others. Happy for him against whom they Rail! that his Consistency is so great, his Moderation so habitual, that he is as insensible of their Ingratitude, as they would have their Country of his Services; and that conscious of his own Integrity, he always enjoys that Serenity and Quiet, of which their restless Passions will not suffer them to taste. Thus, unless they can alter the Nature of Things, he and they will enjoy their just Deserts; as, unless they can alter the Constitution, I am convinced they will remain always in the same Stations.

R. FREEMAN.

Verses on Sir ROBERT WALPOLE's going to Houghton.

NORFOLK, to Thee *Britannia's* Guide
Awhile retires from State and Care;
And, while he stays, be it thy Pride
To shew He's truly welcome there.
He, on whom Europe's Fate depends,
His sweetest Hours in Norfolk spends.

A *Foe to Pomp*, the rural Scene
And rural Sports the chief Delight;
As if he ne'er in Courts had been,
Or was to *Pow'r* a Stranger quite:
Yet thence refresh'd with Native Air,
He'll come and shine a Statesman here.

So *Phœbus*, when the Day declin'd,
Was said to *Thetis* to retire,
Until his Beams, by Rest refin'd,
Refresh'd the World with heav'nly Fire.
Like his, our PATRIOT's Virtues glow;
O might they be perpetual too!

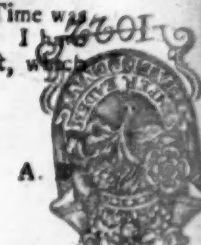
To the Author of the DAILY GAZETTEER.

S I R,

THERE was a sort of a Poem appeared about a Year or two ago, which at that Time was said in a Publick Paper to excel VIRGIL. I have lately met with an Epigram upon that Subject, which may deserve to be mentioned in your Paper.

Leonidas excels Virgil, perhaps,
But then it surely must be, Dr. Trapp's.

I am, yours,



Warsaw, November 5. N. S.

HOME PORTS.

Capt. Crawford of the Dawkins, lately arrived from Jamaica, left the Jamaica Frigate, Smith, the 23d of September, in Latitude 36 Degrees 12 Minutes East of Crooked Island, bound for London, all well.

L O N D O N.

Next Friday being the Anniversary of the Deliverance of Queen Elizabeth from the Tower, and her Accession to the Crown, the same will be observed at the Inns of Court with the usual Rejoicings.

Left Sunday Morning died at Tooting in Surry, the Rev. Mr. Price, Nephew to the Lord Bishop of Meath, in the Kingdom of Ireland.

BANKRUPT.

Bank Stock 143 1-8th to 143. India 173 to 1-4th. South Sea 103 1-half to 7-8ths. Old Annuity 111 3-4ths to 7-8ths. New ditto 111 3-4ths to 7-8ths. Three per Cent. 109. Seven per Cent. Loan 110 3-4ths. Five per Cent. Ditto 100 to 1-8th. Royal Assurance 107. London Assurance 13 3-4ths. African 14. India Bonds 6 l. 15 s. Prem. South Sea ditto, 2 l. 10 s. Premium. Bank Circulation 1 l. 7 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Tallies 1-half to 2 1-half Prem. English Copper 3 l. 15 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 1-half per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 3-4ths per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 122.

THE Commissioners of Sewers for Cleansing the River
Tname, from Etterope Mill in the County of Bucks,
to Dorchester in the County of Oxford, intend to hold their
next Court of Sewers on Thursday the 4th Day of January
next at Mr. Green's, being the White-Hart-Inn, at
Wheatley, in the County of Oxford: And if any Person
or Persons are willing to undertake the Cleansing the said
River, or any Part thereof, and will then bring Proposals in
Writing, how and in what Manner, and at what Expence
they will do the same, the Commissioners will receive the
Proposals, and treat with them about it.

This Day is published.

A Catalogue of Books, consisting of about 800 Volumes, in Divinity, Law, History, Travels, &c. Amongst which are.

<p>F O L I O. Statutes at large, 6 vol. Bundy's Rom, Hist. 6 v. Harrington's Works Miller's Gardener's Dict. Harris's Lexicon, 2 v. Le Bruin's Travels, 2 v. Camden's Britannia, 2 v. Rapin's Hist. of Engl. 2 v. Survey of London, 2 v. Clarendon's Rebellion Sandford's Coronat. K. James Danvers's Abridgment, 3 v. Lilly's ditto, 2 v. Hale's Pleas of the Crown, 2 v. Salkeild's Reports, 2 v. Shower's Reports, 2 v.</p>	<p>Ventris's Reports Comberbach's Reports Holt's Reports Lutwyche's Reports Yelverton's Reports Fitzgibbon's Reports, &c. Q U A R T O. Hooke's Rom. Hist. Switzer's Hydrostaticks, 2 v. O C T A V O. Hift. Registers, 24 v. Theobald's Shakepear, 7 v. Gordon's Tacitus, 4 v. D. Marlborough's Life, 3 v. Coke's Reports, 7 v. Shaw's Justice, 2 v.</p>
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where Catalogues may be had gratis: As also, of T. Cooper,
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without Temple-Bar; J. Chrichley, at Charing-Cross; and
R. Doddsley, at Tully's Head, Pall-Mall.

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and Star in Cornhill, near Stocks-Market, at 3 o'clock
with Directions.

The incomparable POWDER for Cleaning the TEETH,

Has withstood, by its most excellent and known Virtues
Attempts of many repeated Counterfeits; and some imitate
it by the Name of Powder, others under several other Names
therefore pray take Notice, that the only true and
original Powder, is sold no where else, but as above
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against the Cross-Keys Tavern in Cornhill; and at
Markham's Toy-shop, the Seven Stars under St. Dun-
Church in Fleet-street, and no where else in England
each Box

At once using it makes the Teeth as white as Ivory, so black or yellow before, and effectually prevents rotting or decaying, continuing them found to exceed Age. It wonderfully cures the Scurvy in the Gums, Rheum or Disfluxion, kills the Worms at the Root of the Teeth, and thereby hinders the Tooth-ach. It also fastens loose Teeth, being a neat cleanly Medicine, of a sweet and grateful Scent, and in Virtue far exceeds any ever yet found out for those Purposes.

All the Nobility, Gentry, &c. who send to Mrs. M. for the Powder for Teeth, are desired to give strict Order to mislake the Shop, (MARKHAM at length is now Seven Stars) because most of the Toy-men in her Neighbourhood, seeing Multitudes go to her Shop for it, have set up Counterfeits and sell their Stuff in Imitation of the true and approved Powder, in Prejudice to the Publick, &c.

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experience, and whose Virtues vastly exceed any Counters
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For in two or three Hours time it heals them, tho
rough or chapt; prevents the Skin from peeling, an
them delicately soft and smooth, giving them a bea
tiful and bright Colour; the Fragrancy of its Oils also re
freshes the Senses, and is so pleasant to the Smell, that it is

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